

1250 0004

(49)  
Item 4

ASSAYS MADE ON THE LAPLATA GROUP  
OF CLAIMS  
CORNUCOPIA MINING DISTRICT  
ELKO COUNTY,  
NEVADA.

Ladder Shaft No. 1

NO.		Gold Oz.	Silver Oz.
1.	Ore sorted from DUMP	.04	34.00
2.	16 inch, 50 ft below surface	.06	17.50
3.	Hanging wall 30 ft down	.04	10.50
4.	Foot Wall 30 Ft.		5.50
5.	18 inch, 30 ft below drift	.08	12.00
6.	Ore sorted from dump	.12	58.60
7.	12 inch hole in dump	.22	64.00
8.	24 inch, 30 ft drift	.16	83.00
9.	20 inch new winze	.42	97.50
10.	24 inch new winze	.06	29.50
11.	4 ft. cut 100 foot drift	.07	11.00
12.	Hole near dump	.08	7.60
13.	Hole near dump	.28	34.00
14.	Big float in hole near dump	.20	40.00
15.	Genrl sample of Old hole near dump	.03	3.50
16.	Red ore, foot wall, 100 ft drift	.04	3.50
17.	14 inch, back of 100 ft drift	.20	76.50
18.	Cut No. 1. 100 ft drift		1.60
19.	Cut No. 2. 100 ft drift		3.30
20.	Cut NO. 3. 100 ft drift	.03	4.00
21.	Cut No. 4. 100 ft drift	.14	14.30
22.	Cut No. 5. 100 ft drift	.04	6.20
23.	0000000 3 ft. Main ore body	.24	25.20
24.	3 ft. ore body No. 3.	.24	25.30
25.	10 inches ruby ore 100 ft drift	.42	93.00
26.	2 ft break, Peacock work	.20	20.00
27.	12 inch streak No. 2. Peacock work	.06	11.20
28.	4 ft. red ore fault on old road	.04	8.30
29.	About 100,000 tons mine dump	.06	11.20
30.	Concentrates by tables from dump ore	10.72	434.300
31.	Concentrates by flotation from dump	16.09	596.00
32.	500 tons of ore house dump	.48	70.00

LA PLATA CLAIM NO. 1.

1.	About 100,000 tons mine dump	.06	14.30
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LA PLATA CLAIM NO. 2.

1.	14 inch, hanging wall, old stope	.80	72.00
2.	8 inch, Foot wall, old stope	.60	42.20
3.	Ladder shaft No. 2 ore dump	.16	67.40
4.	8 inch ladder shaft near surface	.03	4.30
5.	20 inch red ore old stope	.03	5.00
6.	10 inch brown ore old stope		1.50
7.	21 inch hanging wall streak old stope	.24	57.30
8.	4 Ft. hanging wall near old stope		2.20
9.	3 Ft. bottom old stope	.18	30.00
10.	General sample bottom old stope	.04	14.00
11.	14 inch shaft above Peacock tunnel	.24	76.20
12.	4 Ft. hole near ladder shaft No. 2.	.03	14.20
13.	2 Ft. new work near ladder shaft No. 2.	.03	7.00
14.	10 inch, ten feet below surface	.02	6.00



	Gold Oz per ton	Silver Oz per ton.
1. 8 inch double incline raise	.20	118.30
2. 18 inch west end of stope at bottom	.05	14.50
3. 10 inch -----	.22	30.00
4. 8 Ft. wide hanging wall old stope	.20	30.30
5. 8 inch double incline east	.20	37.00
6. 12 inch double incline old stope	.24	12.--

LA PLATA CLAIM NO. 4.

1. 8 inch drift at foot of ladder		1.20
2. 24 inch foot wall streak	.02	2.10
3. 24 inch red foot wall streak red ore		2.60
4. 4 inch bottom of drift	.22	31.00
5. 8 inch hanging wall streak	.20	152.00
6. 3 Ft. back of stope	.03	14.10
7. Red streak foot wall bottom		2.00
8. 16 inch next to foot wall		
9. First two feet of foot wall	.04	2.50
10. Second 2 ft. from foot wall	.04	8.00
11. Third 2 ft. from foot wall	.03	4.00
12. Fourth 2 ft. from foot wall	.04	4.00
13. 12 inch bottom of shaft	.20	68.20
14. 8 inch foot wall side of high grade streak	.18	42.00
15. Brown quartz		
16. White quartz on dump	.16	34.00
17. 20 Ft. hole near ladder shaft No. 3.		6.10
18. 30 inch wide 20 Ft hole	.04	4.70
19. 6 inch foot wall streak 20 ft hole	.16	24.40
20. Old hole near big boulders	.16	10.60
21. Sorted ore from dump	.22	105.20
22. 12 inch 20 ft hole	.04	26.10
23. 12 inch 20 ft hole east end	.11	68.00
24. 18 inch side of old stope	.13	92.60
25. 3 ft. bottom of old stope	.04	7.10
26. 18 inch bottom of old stope east end	.10	16.10
27. 2 ft. side of old stope	.12	22.60
28. Float top of hill	5.05	996.30
29. Float top of hill	.60	230.00
30. High grade float tip top	1.05	476.00
31. Black float		5.00

LA PLATA CLAIM NO. 5.

1. Tunnel near shaft No. 3	.10	10.20
2. 2 Ft. middle streak big tunnel	.02	3.10
3. 18 in ch hard blue quartz big tunnel		3.00
4. 14 inch near drift big tunnel		4.00
5. 3 ft. back of drift big tunnel		4.00
6. 5 ft. across vein cut big tunnel	.04	6.00
7. Ore sorted from dump	.06	40.20
8. 8 Ft ladder shaft No. 4--3Ft of ore	.40	23.30



LA PLATA CLAIM NO. 6.

(New location holds water and camp site)

LAPLATA CALIM No. 7.		Gold Oz	Silver Oz.
1.	General sample of dumps	.10	17.00
2.	2 ft streak in old shaft	.16	119.00
3.	4 ft. croppings near old shaft		2.50
4.	18 inch, vein in old stope	.16	85.60
5.	Dump No. 1.	.06	2.00
6.	Dump No. 2.	.23	42.20
7.	Dump No. 3.	.68	28.00
8.	2 ft. back of old stope	.08	7.60
9.	Trace hole below quartz	.20	3.80
10.	Red ore trace hole	.18	122.00
11.	Croppings near trace hole	.20	2.00
12.	18 inch. top of big cut	.16	5.10
13.	Trace hole No. 1 dump.		
14.	Trace hole No. 2 dump.	.10	19.80
15.	Trace hole No. 3 dump.	.10	30.00
16.	Trace hole No. 4 dump.		1.30
17.	Trace hole No. 5. dump.	.60	62.20
18.	Open cut dump	.16	5.20
19.	10 ft. top of big shaft	.02	5.30
20.	6 ft. wide top of big shaft	.20	11.50
21.	Ore pile big trench. <del>500000</del>	.12	6.60
22.	20 inch. new work trench No. 5.	.03	6.50
23.	2 ft. red ore near trench No. 5.	.05	8.00
24.	10 inch quartz in big trench	.10	18.00
25.	loose quartz in big trench	.20	18.10
26.	Little hole above big trench	.16	42.90

LA PLATA NO. 8.

this is a new location and not developed, but lies in the heart of the mineral zone.

J.B. Truitt,  
Tuscarora, Nevada

Silver average of 118 samples was 41.60 ounces @ .64¢ \$26.83  
Gold average of all samples .2295 \$ 4.59

200,000 tons of dumps @ \$11.32 gives \$ 2,260,000.00

This was copied from data bearing the signature of Mr. Truitt.

Copied this 13th day of April 1935 by CHTuller, Met.

This is known as the Cornucopia Mine or LaPlata.



LA PLATA CLAIM NO. 6.

(New location holds water and camp site)

	LAPLATA CLAIM No. 7.	Gold Oz	Silver Oz.
1.	General sample of dumps	.10	17.00
2.	2 ft streak in old shaft	.16	119.00
3.	4 ft. croppings near old shaft		2.50
4.	18 inch, vein in old stope	.16	85.60
5.	Dump No. 1.	.06	2.00
6.	Dump No. 2.	.23	42.20
7.	Dump No. 3.	.68	28.00
8.	2 ft. back of old stope	.08	7.60
9.	Trace hole below quartz	.20	3.80
10.	Red ore trace hole	.18	122.00
11.	Croppings near trace hole	.20	2.00
12.	18 inch. top of big cut	.16	5.10
13.	Trace hole No. 1 dump.		
14.	Trace hole No. 2 dump.	.10	19.80
15.	Trace hole No. 3 dump.	.10	30.00
16.	Trace hole No. 4 dump.		1.30
17.	Trace hole No. 5. dump.	.60	62.20
18.	Open cut dump	.16	5.20
19.	10 ft. top of big shaft	.02	5.30
20.	6 ft. wide top of big shaft	.20	11.50
21.	Ore pile big trench. <del>secess</del>	.12	6.60
22.	20 inch. new work trench No. 5.	.03	6.50
23.	2 ft. red ore near trench No. 5.	.05	8.00
24.	10 inch quartz in big trench	.10	18.00
25.	loose quartz in big trench	.20	13.10
26.	Little hole above big trench	.16	42.90

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REPORT ON THE LA PLATA GROUP OF CLAIMS  
which is covered by the old claims named in this report.

Cornucopia Mining Dist.,  
Elko County, Nevada.

March, 26, 1926

Mr. Edward Peacock  
Travelers Hotel  
San Francisco, California.

Dear Sir:-

Regarding the old Leopard Mine will say I worked in the upper workings that was the original location was made and when the very rich ore in the native hornsilver was taken out in slabs.

That vein ran from two to three feet in width and dipped down the hill at about a 30 degree pitch.. This ore was all taken out and milled during the boom days of the camp.

Above this vein lays a mass of reddish ore, there was one chamber over 20' high, and I don't think they got through the vein, as a man was killed in the mine by a slab of ore falling on him after a blast... About 3000 tons of this ore was taken out and hauled to the mill 4 miles away, but the mill burned down before it was worked. The ore afterwards was worked by another mill that was built..

The ore taken out thru the tunnel about 700' in length as near as I can remember, and the workings were all dry.. From my observations there is a world of ore in the hill, the vein where first struck down to the tunnel must be 1000' to 1500', and lays of course in blanket form 30 degrees as above stated..

I worked there in 1876 and 1877/ The ore ran about \$40.00 per ton, and I was told mostly in silver..

Trusting this information may be of some use and value to you, I remain,,

Very truly yours,

Signed, S.R.Young, Supt.

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REPORT OF W.B.JENNESS, Engr of Mines.

Tuscarora, Nevada.  
7/15/07

Dear Sir:-

I take the pleasure in submitting the following data on the New York group of lode mining claims, situated about 25 miles North West of Tuscarora, in the Cornucopia Mining District, Elko County, Nevada. This mining district is the continuation south-westerly of the same mineral belt that starts at Mountain City on the North and extends across the Northern portion of Elko County, and in which are situated the large productive mines of Mountain City, Maggie Gulch, Columbia, Blue Jacket Canyon, Bull Run, Edgemont, Etc..

With but few exceptions of the rocks of this mineral belt and region might be classed under the head of andesites, as the most of the porphyries are only porphyritic quartz, bearing andesites..

The tuffs too, and most of the basalts are andesitic. At Cornucopia these rocks are cut by dikes of quartz, porphyry, trachyte, the later being of an older period, in my opinion, as there are two systems of mineral bearing veins (The Easterly and Westerly and the Northerly and Southerly) contacting with and cutting thru the various formations. These conditions have created a most highly mineralized zone, from which there has been taken from \$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000 of gold and silver from the limited workings and crude explorations made when the property was worked 35 years ago..



The New York group consists of the Clarence, Antelope, John Wyoming, Utah, Nevada, Flagstaff, Last Chance, New York, Chicago, ten claims in all, covering 200 acres.

The Clarence (First located as the Hussey) joins the Leopard on the North, and is the continuation of the same vein.. The trend of this vein is North and South and was worked from 1876 to 1878, producing \$84,477.58 as per bullion tax returns attached hereto. The main shaft on this claim was sunk to a depth of 500' with but little stoping. At 200' below the surface the vein was 4 to 6' wide, which will assay \$30.00 to \$40.00 per ton, the entire width. The total gross product from this mine was \$150,000.00 as much ore was mined by leasers and shipped out of the camp for treatment.. This mine can be put on a paying basis at small expense, as the shaft below the collar is in good order.

The Antelope (First located as the Panther). The trend of this vein is Easterly and Westerly, and covers a strong porphyry quartz vein from North to South, all having produced rich ore at the points of intersection. The bullion tax returns show \$6,743.20 an average of \$125.00 per ton. As a large part of the ores from this property was taken out by leasers and sold to the Leopard Mill, the above amount is but a small part of the production, which amounted to \$50,000.00 or more from the shallow workings. This claim can be worked and developed advantageously thru the Clarence shaft..

The JOHN (First located as the Republic) This location parallels the Leopard vein on the East, and was noted in the early history of the camp for many tons of rich ore that was taken from the surface.. It contacts with the trachyte, and covers the ground that the rich East and West vein, known as the Ruby, worked in the Leopard mine, passes thru.. It has a shaft about 140' in depth, but can be developed and worked from the Clarence shaft much deeper and to better advantage..

The Wyoming covers a strong Easterly and Westerly contact vein, having andesite for the hanging wall and porphyry for the foot wall, it is developed by a shaft 30' deep.

The Utah (First located as the Black Diamond), This claim has produced small lots of very rich ore, assaying as high as \$27,000.00 per ton. It is developed by a tunnel about 300' long. This tunnel will have to be extended about 150' to intersect a North and South dike and contact, from where beyond any doubt the rich samples of ore came from. With this tunnel extended to the dike spoken of, it will have a depth of over 200', at which points cross-cuts can be extended both North and South to explore the Nevada, Wyoming and other veins that pass thru this part of the group.

The Nevada: This vein or rather series of veins, as there are several of them, is the extension of the Antelope dike, East. This claim has been developed and worked by several pits and shafts from ten to fifty feet deep, all showing well-defined veins from 3' to 6' wide, and while I have no record of the amount, many tons were shipped from this claim. It must have been quite large, there is no doubt, as there are large dumps of 2nd grade ore running \$20.00 per ton now on the claim.

The Flagstaff:- This is the continuation of the Nevada East. It is developed by a 30' shaft, showing a 5' vein, assays from \$4.67 to \$21.00 per ton, of which \$2.20 per ton is gold. The Last Chance, Chicago all show strong mineralized veins, and no doubt good pay ores bodies will be opened up when developed..

The ground of these claims is also valuable, as it covers the original townsite of Cornucopia. This Townsite has been re-surveyed, plats made and recorded, and is made a part of the mining proposition.



The camp is well watered, with several lying springs at or near the town, with Deep Creek 2.5 miles away to the North, where the old Leopard Mill was located, and the Owyhee River 3.5 miles away to the South, where a large flow of water can be had the entire year round for milling purposes.

The cam is 6500' above sea level, easy of access, with a good wagon road to it. The mines make very little water, so that large pumping plants are not required..

The history of this camp briefly, is this. In the year 1875 pay ore was discovered at Tuscarora, Nevada on the Leopard Mine, which soon passed into the hands of a stock company, which built a chlorination mill on Deep Creek, which turned out large profits, as will be seen by the bullion tax certificates herewith. After four years of successful operation, gold was discovered at Tuscarora and the whole population stampeded to the gold camp, leaving the mines, buildings and even the household goods behind. Soon after the mill burned down and the camp was abandoned. The mines have been idle ever since, except as to little desultory work done by prospectors and leasers.

The assay certificates attached hereto show returns from samples taken from croppings, dumps and old workings, and on the whole make a good showing in values.

The main shaft of the Leopard Mine was sunk 800' with little stopping below the 500' level. I am told by men who worked in the mine that there is a very large vein of milling ore below the 600' level, said to be 40' wide, with streaks of \$200.00 to \$300.00 ore running thru the vein. These workings are not accessible owing to the long time the property has been idle.

With the fine showing made by the mines when worked, with the exceptionally favorable conditions for cheap development, with the high grade character of the ores, all combined make the proposition AN IDEAL ONE FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENT OF THE SMALL AMOUNT OF CAPITAL TO REOPEN THE MINES.

Very respectfully,  
Signed. W.B.Jenness, E.M.

\*\*\*LEOPARD MINE\*\*\*

For the quarter ending	June 30, 1875	1289 tons gross	\$113,543.72
Sept 30, 1875	207 tons gross	60,377.05	
Dec 31, 1875	1600 tons gross	266,879.00	
Mar 31, 1876	1705 tons gross	142,355.26	
Sept 30, 1876	1491 tons gross	104,594.62	
Dec 31, 1876	1800 tons gross	157,859.37	
Mar 31, 1877	1091 tons gross	35,380.00	
Mar 31, 1877	2374 Tailings	19,324.00	
June 30, 1877	210 Tailings	2,100.00	
Sept 30, 1877	225 Tailings	3,375.00	
Dec 30, 1877	1084 tons gross	67,747.00	
Sept 30, 1878	1312 tons gross	57,587.11	
Dec, 31, 1878	1302 tons gross	44,528.49	
Sept, 30, 1879	174 tons gross	6,331.35	
Dec, 31, 1879	773 tons gross	18,577.56	
	Total as per report		\$ 1,059,729.51

\*\*\*HUSSEY MINE\*\*\*

For quarters ending	Mar, 31, 1876	12 ton gross	\$ 1,501.08
	Mar, 31, 1877	45 tons gross	4,419.37
	June, 30, 1877	85 tons gross	7,772.62
	Mar, 30, 1878	414 tons gross	18,844.40
	June, 30, 1878	833 tons gross	39,998.22
	Sept, 30, 1878	183 tons gross	11,941.89
	Total as per report		\$84,477.58



For quarter ending Mar, 31, 1877:- 50 tons gross----\$6,743.20

The total of the Leopard \$1,059.51 should be added for quarter ending June 30, 1883--1851 tons tailings, \$8,904.93 making the total for the Leopard \$1,068.634.44

The above returns were taken from Bullions Tax Books of Elko County, Nevada and it is safe to say that the values of the ore produced were not any less than amounts shown above..

The Leopard Company owned the mill in which the ores of Cornucopia were treated.. Therefore the Leopard mine has a credit of about \$100,000.00 that belongs to other mines. Of this amount about \$30,000.00 should be credited to the Panther for ores mined by the leasors. The Old Black Diamond mine produced a part, also the Republic and several others, making in all six or seven producing mines at the time they were worked, and the above record was made..

The following assays were made by S.A.Roseberry of Tuscarora, Nevada June, 8, 1907 for W.B.Jenness, E.M. Mngr at that time for the Dexter Mines at Cornucopia, who sampled and reported on the New York group of Mines at Cornucopia, Elko County, Nevada. The original certificates were attached to his original report. This is a copy of the assay returns.

No. 1.	Nevada, shaft on E & 1/2 Oz Silver, 20¢ gold..	
No. 2.	Brownless, Deep Shaft, 1/2 Oz silver, trace gold.	
No. 3.	Brownless No. 1. discovery shaft 1 oz silver, \$2.20 gold.	
No. 4.	Antelope, No. 2 cut. 1/2 oz silver 20¢ gold.	
No. 5.	Antelope shaft E. end 90.0 oz silver \$3.20 gold.	\$61.70
No. 6.	Nevada, E. stope, dump, 48 oz silver \$4.20 gold.	35.40
No. 7.	Nevada E. Ext, of 29 oz silver 2.20 gold	21.05
No. 8.	Chicago, No.2. 1.5 oz silver trace gold	
No. 9.	Chicago, No.1. 1.50oz silver trace gold	
No. 10.	Antelope foot wall big cut, 2oz silver trace Au.	
No. 11.	Antelope, Widless shaft, 113 oz silver \$15.00 gold	\$73.00
No. 12.	Antelope, Raker shaft, 263 oz silver \$15.20 gold	186.15
	Value of silver 65¢ per oz	

Signed. S.A.Roseberry

Under date of June 24th, 1907, the following assays were made by S.A.Roseberry for W.B.Jenness..

No.1.	Utah. Tunnel No. 1. 1.5oz silver no gold	.95¢
No.2.	Utah. Tunnel No. 1. upraise, 3. oz silver no gold	\$ 1.95
No.3.	Utah. Tunnel No. 2. trace silver	
No.4.	Antelope, Red quartz no value	
No.5.	Antelope(White Quartz) windlass shaft 365.0oz Silver	
	\$18.20 gold	\$ 255.00
No.6.	Brownless, disc shaft, 2 oz Ag, \$3.50 Gold	5.45
No.7.	Clarence Dump, 6 oz silver 60¢ gold	4.50
No.8.	Brownless No. 1. Disc shaft, 4oz Ag, .45¢ gold	3.03
No.9.	Flagstaff dump 61/3 oz silver, 45¢ gold	4.67
No.10.	Clarence-tunnel, nothing	
No.11.	New York Disc shaft, 1 oz silver -----	.65
No.12.	Clarence croppings, 10.5 Ag \$3.20 gold-----	10.02
No.14.	John Mine--Dump sample, 32 oz Ag, \$3.60 gold	24.40

Signed, S.A.Roseberry, Assayer

Under date July, 18, 1907 the following assays were made at Tuscarora Nevada, by B.P.Howell for W.B.Jenness..

Clarence Deep shaft, 1.96oz Gold, 214.44 oz Silver \$39.20 gold and \$178.58 silver... Silver @ 65¢

B.P.Howell



Winnemucca, Nevada.  
Nov-1-1915

Dear Sir:-

Having secured a few weeks ago the original report of W.B. Jenness, E.M. on the New York groupe of lode claims situated in the Cornucopia mining District, Elko County, Nevada, and not securing the map which accompanied the report, it was necessary to make the following statement to explain what ground the New York groupe covers at that time, and showing it is now covered by the Cornucopia group of mining claims.

The ground which was covered by the New York group of claims in 1907, when the report was written and made, was re-located by Edwin Peacock in June and July 1913.. The property since that time is known as the Cornucopia group, and so shows on the map. These claims show they are located more Northerly and Southerly than the New York group of claims, which was located more Easterly and Westerly.

The map of the Cornucopia group shows the Daisy as the North Ext of the Leopard which was formerly known as the Hussey Claim, and was then the Clarence claim of the New York group of claims. The Antelope claim of the New York group (previously the Panther Co's Chloride claim) was an East and West location, and is now covered by the North end of the Boston, Montana and part of the Ben Hur. The Roger shaft and the Antelope Windlass shaft, as mentioned in the attached assay certificate of the report is on the Boston claim, near the center. This dump was made from a shaft 140' deep..

The Utah claim of the New York group ( first located as the Black Diamond) parallels the Panther Co's Chloride claim on the south. It was developed and also an East and West location.. This ground is now covered by the Montana and Ben Hur claims..

The Nevada claim of the New York group was an East and West location and is now covered by the Southeast side of the Mohawk and Southwest side of the Sioux claims, and the North end of the Santa Rita claim.. The Nevada East stope dump sample and East Ext of sample, as mentioned in the assay certificate attached to the report are in the North end of the Montana claim.

The Flagstaff claim of the New York group was also an East and West location, and this claim is now covered by the North end of the Ben Hur and Santa Rita claims..

The Last Chance, New York and Chicago claims of the New York group are covered by the Mayflower, Tampa and Victor claims..

Very respectfully

Signed, Edward Peacock, E.M.

Report by Edward Peacock, E.M. on the Cornucopia  
Group of mines and Leopard Patented mine.

The Cornucopia group of mining claims comprise the following unpatented claims, Daisy, Boston, Montana, Ben Hur, Santa Rita, Mohawk, Sioux, Colorado, Bachelor, Mayflower, Tampa, and Victor, each being practically 1500' long by 600' wide, having an area in all of about 240 acres.

---GEOGRAPHY---

The claims are situated in the Cornucopia Mining District, Elko County, Nevada, about 20 miles from Tuscarora, and 65 miles North East of Red House station on the Western Pacific Ry, this station is about 26 miles East of Winnemucca, Nevada. The mines are 6 miles south of the "L" ranch on the Owyhee River, and 8 miles SW of the Deep Creek stage station on the wagon road between Tuscarora and Edgemont.



**Accessibility:-** The mines are accessible the year round. There are three good wagon roads from the South and West, one being from Elko and one from Red House, and the other from Winnemucca via Paradise Valley & Squaw Valley, there is also a wagon road from Idaho points North of the District.

Wagons can be driven anywhere upon the claims.. A telephone line connects at Tuscarora for Elko and Winnemucca, Nevada.

**Geology:-** The mines lie is a group of small low hills on the extreme Northern or North eastern end of the Independence Range of mountains, near the southeast end of the Owyhee Desert, at an elevation of 6500', between Deep Creek on the North and East and the Owyhee River on the South and West, the mines are 2 miles from Deep Creek and about 4 miles from the Owyhee River.

They are located on the same belt, having the same mineral formation as those of Tuscarora with its gold and silver output of over \$50,000,000.00 and the Silver City mines in Idaho with nearly the same output.

The Tuscarora mines are about 16 miles in a straight line to the South, and the Silver City mines 60 miles straight North. The USG Survey of Cornucopia District was made by Wm H. Emmons in the year of 1908. The report of the survey was published in Bulletin No. 408, pages 62 to 65, in this report he treats very thoroughly on the geology of the District, but gives no information concerning the veins or workings of the mines, which operated vertical shafts and also incline shafts.

The following is a partial report of that published in Bulletin No. 408. "The mines of Cornucopia, about 8 miles SW of the stage station on Deep Creek were operated actively in the seventies, when they produced, it is said, over a million dollars in gold and silver. The ore was treated by pan-amalgamation in a 20-stamp mill, at Mill City, two miles below the town. The principal mines are the Leopard and the Panther, which were operated thru shafts. The leopard shaft is 800' deep.

When the camp was visited in 1908 all the deep workings were caved and only shallow pits and surface stopes were accessible. The country that surrounds the Cornucopia District is a large area of low hills, which, in the main are capped with rhyolite and andesite. The rhyolite is cut by intrusive andesite, to which the accessible ore deposits are restricted. The exposure of the andesite shows white or ore stained with yellow oxides.

Everywhere in the vicinity of the ore deposits the andesite is similarly decomposed, showing the leaching of the country rock is extensive near some of the ore deposits. Masses of quartz porphyry occur in the area of the andesite and are probably intruded into it.

The ore deposits are sheeted zones in decomposed andesite. The ore is white quartz, which carries small proportion of dark sulphides, forming narrow ribbons of the quartz. Pyrite, Argentite and gray copper are present, and ruby silver is said to have been an important ore mineral. On the surface the ore minerals are mainly hornsilver and a yellow mineral, which is probably pyromorphite. The proportions of sulphides present is very small, but they must have been rich, for the ore is said to have carried 400 ounces of silver to the ton of mill runs. The country rock along the veins is however, silicified and otherwise altered by the vein forming solutions, and at some places carried workable values.

In addition to what the US Geological Survey report shows, there will be found on an examination three separate veins, whose course is, NE & SW. The first or more Westerly in the district is the Hussey-Leopard vein. This VEIN was formerly known as the "RUBY VEIN".. It has a dip of about 45 degrees to the NW. This vein passes thru the North end line of the Leopard claim near the North end center, and the West line of the Leopard near the NW Corner.. The 2nd NE & SW vein lies South of the Hussey-Leopard vein, being 400' and is known as the Leopard NE & SW vein.



The 3rd NE & SW vein lies South of the Leopard NE and SW vein, and passes thru Silver Peak about 2,000' south of the Leopard vein. This vein can be traced on the surface by the quartz outcrop for a distance of over 4,000' and shows it to have a depth of over 1500'.

The surface of all three veins all show values. They also show that they are not faulted by the North and South dikes which cross them, because the surface quartz on the line of the vein is unbroken. There are numerous veins having a Northerly and Southerly course crossing and starting from the NE and SW veins, and Easterly and Westerly veins..

The East and West veins were the ones that were propsected and worked in the early days, no attention being paid to the three North East & SW veins which show surface quartz having good values.. Mining Facilities:- In this mining district good water for domestic use can easily be obtained by sinking wells. One small well 20' deep is now in use. It is within a short distance of the mine. Water for milling purposes can be had from Deep Creek about 2 miles distant. At this place was located a 20 stamp mill which reduced the ores to bullion in the seventies.. No water in the mines, so it was not necessary to have pumps in the early days, all the water was handled in those days by buckets. This accounts for the mill being located on Deep Creek. Water for power and electric purposes can be secured within 12 miles of the mines.. Here sufficient power can be generated for all the mining and milling work. Timber for the mines in early days was hauled 12 miles from the Centennial Range of Mountains NE of the district. The timbers now used for mining and building can be secured from the same range, or via Elko, a station on the S.P. & W.P. Rys.. Freight from Elko to the mines is  $3/4\phi$  a pound.

Development:- The Leopard claim does not belong to the owner of the Cornucopia group. It is owned by another party, but a description is very necessary to show its relation to the Daisy and other claims.

The Leopard was located in 1873 and patented in 1876 on the showing of the North and South quartz outcrop, which is 300' in length and 40' in width, and dips to the west. There are also two veins having a course of N.E. and S.W. crossing the Leopard in the North 400', and are about 400' apart:-Also a North and South vein parallels to ~~the North end line and the main working shaft was sunk North of the~~ the main vein about 200' to the East. The surface shows a large tonnage of quartz.

The 1st shaft was sunk about 400' South of the North end line and the main working shaft was sunk North of this about 25' South of the North end line.. This shaft is 620' deep. When the 220' level of the Leopard shaft was opened, they drifted East of South to cut the bottom of the incline winze sunk on the dip of the vein following this rich ore shoot down from the tunnel level a distance of 127', then they drifted NW from the shaft at the 300' level and found a body of rich ore in the Hussey-Leopard vein known at that time as the "RUBY" vein..

The Leopard had not been worked since 1879. A lease could never be secured to work it which accounts for the large tonnage of ore on the surface, it bein to low in value for the company to work at that time. The vein which shows on the surface samples \$4.40 gold and \$14.54 silver, or a total of \$18.94 per ton. There was no ore milled from this mass of ore now showing in the surface workings.



The ore that was mined in the deep Leopard shaft and thrown to one side as a waste, has the same appearance. This ore sampled at the deep shaft was as follows, 0.20 Oz Gold, and 35.8 Oz silver per ton, and in the surface workings about 200' NE of the deep shaft the foot wall sampled 0.22 Oz Gold and 45.48 Oz silver per ton, showing ore of this kind and value could be mined and milled at a nice profit, and at that time.

The largest production from the Leopard of it 4½ years work was made in the first year and a half (1875 and 1876) producing 8,092 tons from which they recovered a value of \$804,960.00 as shown by the Assessors books of Elko County, Nevada, for tax purposes. No accounts of any previous yield. In 1877 it produced 2,175 tons recovering a value of \$103,037.00, in 1878 it produced 2,614 tons, recovering a value of \$102,115.00, in 1879 it produced 947 tons, recovering a value of \$24,908.00. To these values saved in milling the ores should have been added the values of the tailings lost in milling in order to get values per ton of the ore treated. The sampling of the tailings shows they have a value of \$19.00 per ton. There is a known ore body in the Leopard which could not be mined and milled in the seventies, having a known length of 300' and 40' in width, found and mined on the 600' level of the Leopard deep shaft.

This ore sampled on the surface gave a value of \$18.94 per ton. According to the Bullion Tax records of Elko County, Nevada, in the later seventies there were 3,561 tons of ore mined from the Leopard shaft, giving an average value, mill values of \$36.64 per ton. This value per ton was not enough to pay the cost of mining and hauling and milling in those days.

The Daisy claim, which is the North Extension of the Leopard, formerly known as the Hussey claim, has a shaft about 500' deep, this shaft is caved at the collar, but can easily be reopened. It was re-opened down to the 70' level about 20 years ago, and some good ore shipped. At this depth on the Hussey-Leopard vein a good sized vein of ore was found having a value of \$60.00 per ton, which could not be shipped to a profit at that time, because there was no mill within 40 miles. They made no effort to reach the 200' level where in 1876 as per reports to the San Francisco stock exchange, they had from 20' to 30' of ore, having a value of \$30.00 to \$40.00 per ton. The ore on this level is still there ready to be mined. In 1876 the cost of hauling, mining and milling this ore was equal to its value.

From the limited work done in the Hussey claim there was shipped 1,574 tons from which was recovered \$84,519.00 as per bullion tax records of Elko County, Nevada.. The red quartz now on the Hussey old dump, being ore taken from the 200' level, sampled 0.10 oz gold and 22.7 oz silver per ton. There is another vein showing North of the Old Hussey ~~croppings~~ shaft near the wagon road that gave \$16 to \$17.00 per ton, surface croppings. There was a vein found 500' North of the old shaft, and East of the gulch, this was found in a drift driven West from the winze 90' deep, sunk in the Hussey cross-cut tunnel about 150' from the portal. This ore had a value of from \$50.00 to \$80.00 per ton.

The Boston claim located North & South, the North end was formerly part of the Panther Company's Chloride Vein or claim, the work done here is in a cut 65' deep, here can be seen a vein, the course of which is North West with a dip of 65 degree to the West.

To the South of the location post 800' is the Old Republic shaft, 140' deep, showing a 3' vein. The dump of this shaft samples, 0.20 Oz Gold & 30.0 Oz silver per ton,



and the vein for 4' wide and 100' deep, sampled \$36.00 per ton. About 250' east of this shaft can be seen the quartz on the surface of the Leopard NE & SW vein, which crosses the Leopard and Boston claims on the course of this vein, the surface quartz sampled 0.20 Oz Gold and 25.44 Oz silver per ton.

The Montana claim located North & South was formerly known as a part of the Panther Company's "Chloride" here was found an ore shoot that was 50' long and 2' to 4' in width, and which was mined to a depth of 240', or 90' below the Mohawk tunnel level, and this ore is still in the bottom of the 90' winze, is claimed by miners who have worked there. It can be opened at a small cost, and ore from this shoot has a value of \$3,000.00 to \$4,000.00 per ton was shipped to Selby Works in the early days. In a shaft 24' deep 150' East of this ore shoot, there is now opened in the N side of the shaft 2' of ore that sampled 0.10 Oz Gold & 43.4 Oz silver.

This ore could be mined at a profit in the early days when it cost high to handle it. At a point 300' S of the 24' shaft on the course of the Leopard vein that runs NE & SW, the surface quartz sampled 0.04 oz gold and 17.04 Oz silver, this vein can be developed to a depth of 200' by running ahead the east drive from the Mohawk tunnel and this drift would intersect the ore shoot 300' from this point, crossing the vein at a depth of 150' vertically.

The East drift from this tunnel was driven only 100' East of this intersection, and is now 150' West from the Leopard NE & SW vein. The Ben Hur claim is located North and South, and lies East of the Montana and parallel to it. There are several shafts on the East and West vein crossing the North end of the claim. These shafts show quartz from 4' to 6' in width, having a value of \$4.00 to \$5.00 per ton

The Santa Rita claim: It is located North and South, and lies East of the Ben Hur and parallel to it. This claim was formerly known as the "Constitution". Here in early days were sunk quite a few shallow shafts, but at no place was the ore found to go down. The vein has since been found in a cut 25' long and 15' deep near the location post, a sample was taken from the North side of the cut that assayed 0.08 oz gold and 22.64 Oz silver. A drift was started North from the bottom of this cut and the vein found. In this drift 10' sampled was taken from 2' of ore from the center of the 4' to 5' vein, it assayed 0.08 Oz gold and 38.48 Oz silver, and the full width of the 4.5' vein assayed 0.08 Oz gold and 15.32 Oz silver.

I should judge that instead of a vein 4.5', there is a vein 15' because the entire width has an average value of 0.08 Oz gold and 12 Oz silver, the quartz showing on the surface for a considerable area. There is no question but when this new field is developed or find is developed, there will be another mine opened up which will equal or may surpass the Leopard in output. It is located on the highest hill NE of the Leopard, and all the indications on the surface, and character and value of the ore show this to be one of the best prospects for a mine in this district, and section of Nevada for years, a section noted for its rich mines.

The Sioux Claim, this is located E & W, and joins the Santa Rita and Ben Hur on the North. Part of the Leopard NE & SW vein crosses this claim. There was some rich float, gold, found along the S side of the claim, but never found in place. It may be found some day to have come from the Leopard NE & SW vein near the place where the float was found. The Mohawk claim is located East and West, joins the Montana and Boston on the North. The tunnel runs South over 350' and intersects the Montana shoot, it is located on this claim. The surface of the claim is well covered with debris and the many cross veins which cross it show only float quartz in places. Page 9



The Mayflower claim, located North and South joins the West end of the Mohawk on the North side. There are veins on this property showing some iron, they are undeveloped. It is on this claim where the wells are now located that are used for domestic purposes, and it is also the townsite of the town of Cornucopia.

The Victor claim is located North and South and joins the ~~Daisy~~ Mayflower on the North, there seems to be few cuts and shafts on this claim, but they form or show some very good ore which was shipped in the early days, and there still shows ore of good values in the various cuts.

The Yampa claim is located North and South and joins the Daisy on the North, the large quartz veins which show on the North end of the Daisy pass into this claim.

The Colorado claim, located North and South, joins and parallels the North half of the Leopard and South half of the Daisy on the West. This claim is crossed by both the Leopard NE & SW vein and the Hussey-Leopard Veins, the quartz of these veins does not show on the claim, as there is quite a flow of obsidian on the surface.. Part of the old mine dumps are on this ground and the balance on the Daisy, as the North end line of the Leopard is just 25' North of the Leopard shaft, so in early days the dumps were placed on the Old Hussey claim(now the Daisy) and what is now the Colorado claim.

The Bachelor claim is located East and West, endlines on the West sideline of the South end line of the Leopard, and joins the South end line of the Colorado on the North. This claim is crossed by the Hussey-Leopard vein and the Leopard NE and SW vein. No quartz shows on the surface, and like the Colorado is covered with obsidian. A tunnel driven East 200' is in obsidian which shows a heavy flow there.

SUMMARY:- This is no prospecting proposition to find the ores, but one to-reopen the old mines and develop the ore bodies that was left there in the seventies, as it would not pay to work then. It cost the Leopard \$20.00 to mine and mill a ton of ore, and the Hussey and Panther \$40.00 to mine and mill a ton of ore at the Leopard mill.

The dumps of the various shafts and tunnels show the following tonnage and values of the silicious ores, these values were secured by sampling, and there are 1000 tons of ore on the various dumps having a value of \$35.00 per ton and upwards of 50,000 tons of ore on the dumps of the Leopard and Daisy claims having an average value of \$7.00 per ton.

To determine the probable value of the ore left in the mine, the quartz on the dumps of the Boston, Montana, Ben Hur, Santa Rita & Daisy lodes was assayed to find the average value of rejected ore that could not be worked in the early days. The assays showed them to have a value of between \$25.00 and \$35.00 per ton, and this value of ore should be found when the mines are re-opened.

These assays were confirmed when ore was found underground and in place. A very profitable producing mine can be made by working the property in the following places and manner,-----1st, You have ore in the Ruby vein on the Leopard, and this shows a value of over \$30.00 per ton,



this can be opened and worked for a very small outlay of re-opening the Hussey shaft. 2nd.--Use the Leopard tunnel to open the NE and SW vein, this vein on the surface shows 300' long and 40' wide, having a surface value of \$18.94 per ton, this will be development work on ore known to be there and never worked.

3rd.--Re-open the Montana vein in the Montana tunnel, this should show ore in place having a value of \$50.00 per ton, there is 3' of ore in a 24' vein which has a value of \$50.00 per ton, ore was not taken out and milled, but is still there.

4th--The Santa Rita will be a developing enterprise to open up the large ore body of \$20.00 ore now showing in an 18' deep cut, and in a 15' cross cut North from this cut, and in a caved shaft to the West. All places opened show this quartz porphyry.

5th--Re-open the Old Hussey shaft down to the 200' level, there is ore having a value of \$60.00 per ton will be found ready to be stoped.

In conclusion I would state that the large ore body of ore itself between the Leopard tunnel level and the surface (exclusive of the Ruby vein) justifies the installation of a 100 ton mill as well as the erection of the necessary buildings, etc. The work of extending the tunnel and making the upraises to the surface can be done in the meantime, so that when the mill is completed this large tonnage of ore can be handled, thus putting the property on a paying basis.

Nov 3rd, 1922

Edward Peacock, E.M. was known to  
R.E.Tilden, personally who lived at  
Winnemucca, Nevada. 1910 to 1925

Signed Edward Peacock, E.M.

Report & Assays by J.B.Trutt, Assayer  
North Hollywood, Calif, May, 6, 1931

Assays samples taken from "Ladder shaft No. 1.  
LaPlata lode claim, which covers the Daisy lode.

	Oz Silver	Oz Gold
No.1. 10 in vein, 100' drift E end shaft,	9.0	0.25
2. West end of little winze	5.5	
3. Bottom of little winze	13.5	
4. Side drift, 20' E of winze	132.5	0.50
5. Quartz in bottom 6' E of winze	9.0	
6. Black ore 6' E of little winze	8900	.06
7. Side drift 6' E of little winze	80.0	.06
8. Black quartz bottom shaft 12' E	199.0	.06
9. 10 in decomposed ore at bottom drift	6.00	.16
10. 10 in 12' E of winze	48.0	.20
11. Quartz last shot 100' drift	103.0	.20
12. 10 in last shot 100' drift	72.0	.16
13. 12 in Ruby ore top 100' drift	220.0	.60
14. 18 in Back & Sides 100' drift	34.0	.16



	Oz Ag	Oz Au
No. 15. 8 in brown ore 12' East of little winze,	7.50	0.04
16. 2' cut at bottom 4' E little winze	5.00	0.04
17. Red ore West of little winze	5.00	.03
18. Brown porphyry near winze	4.00	.06
19. Brown & White porphyry 20' East winze	26.00	.26
20. White porphyry in little winze	4.00	.03
21. White porphyry in little winze hang wall	4.50	.07
22. White porphyry in little winze W end	11.00	.03
23. Ft wall side of quartz near little winze	6.00	.09
24. Top of 100' drift near big winze	260.00	.64
25. Same identification as # 24	88.00	.35
26. Same as 24 only near Little winze	20.00	.03
27. Same as 26, above little winze	56.00	.10
28. White quartz in 100' drift little winze	80.00	.10
29. 12 in vein below surface 20'	24.00	.06
30. 18 in vein 30' drift	19.00	.04
31. Grab sample from surface ore pile	29.00	.06
32. Grab sample from below dump	54.00	.08
33. Rock sorted from ore pile	68.00	.12
34. White tale from little winze	19.00	.06
35. Ore sorted from Hussey dump	315.00	.60

LaPlata No 2 calim, (Covers Boston Lode)

3. Ladder shaft No. 2 on dump	67.40	.06
4. Ladder shaft No. 2 cut near	4.30	
5. Old stope, red ore. 20 inches	5.00	
6. Old stope brown ore 10 inches	1.80	
7. Old stope hanging wall streak 10 inches	57.00	.24
8. Old stope cropping near, 4ft	2.60	
9. Old stope general sample in bottom 3'	30.00	.08
10. Old stope general sample in bottom 3'	14.00	.04
11. 15' shaft above Peacock tunnel 12 inches	76.20	.24
12. Cross cut 8' in big open cut	2.20	
13. Tale in dumps	1.20	
14. 4' of quartz big cut	4.20	
15. 8' of red ore	3.20	
16. New York near ladder shaft No.2 trench 4'	14.20	.03
17. same as 16 but big quartz in Balloon	7.00	
18. same as 17, but quartz in breast	4.00	.04

La Plata, calim No. 3 covers Montana Lode

1. Back of stope double incline shaft	118.30	.20
2. West end old stope, streak in hng wall 18'	14.50	.05
3. Same as 2. but 4' deep	30.00	.22
4. Old stope hanging wall, 8' wide	30.30	.02
5. Water (wattu) shaft 10' below surface	6.00	

LaPlata claim No. 4 Covers Ben Hur Lode

1. Drift at foot of ladder shaft 23.8 inch	1.20	
2. Foot wall streak ladder shaft 24 inches	2.10	
3. Foot wall streak red ore 24 inches	2.60	
4. Streak in bottom drift	31.00	.22



# LaPlata claim No. 4 Covers Ben Hur lode Contd

	Ag Oz	Au Oz
No. 5. In hanging wall ladder shaft 8 inch	152.00	.22
6. Cross cut back stope, 3 Ft	4.00	.03
10. Old hole near large boulders, streak	34.40	.02
11. Sorted ore from dumps of shaft	10.60	.16
12. 20' hole by John Herman, 1' in wall	105.20	.22
13. An 18 inch cut E end 20' hole	26.10	
14. 14 inch streak side old stope	68.00	.11
15. Bottom of Old stope 3'	92.60	.08
16. East end old stope, 18 inches	7.10	.04
17. Vein in side of old stope	22.60	.12

## LaPlata No. 7 Formerly the Santa Rita lode

1. General sample of dumps	17.00	.10
4. Vein in old stope, 10 inches	85.60	.16
6. Dump No. 2	42.20	.24
7. Dump No. 2	28.00	.68
10. Red ore, trace hole	122.00	.18
14. Trace hole No. 2 dump	19.80	.10
15. Trace hole No. 3 dump	30.00	.10
17. Trace hole No. 5 dump	62.80	.60
20. Top of big shaft 6' wide	11.50	.20
24. New York near trace hole No 5 Quartz	18.50	.20
25. Loose quartz in a big trench	18.00	.10
26. Little hole above big trench dump	42.00	.10

A brief description of mill tailings and mine dumps in the Cornucopia Dist, Elko County, Nevada.

Said ores are on the LaPlata group of mines. a map herewith attached shows their location, and what claims they were formerly owned by the late Edward Peacock, and later located by J.B. Truitt and associates.. Also formerly known as the New York mines.

The property is located about 65 miles Northerly from Elko, Nevada a large town on the SP and WF Rys.. A fine state highway for autos now has been built, and stages leave daily for points north. Three prominent Engrs W.B. Jenness, Edward Peacock, and T.S. O'Brien have made reports on the Cornucopia mines, and the Leopard claim that joins the LaPlata group, same as on map attached.. According to Engrs reports there are 1,000 tons of dumps that will average \$35.00 per ton and up, and 50,000 tons that will average \$7.00 per ton of dump material. Measurements made by the present mine owners show dumps, (estimated) 50,000 tons, will be between 65,000 and 75,000 tons, and further there are 45,000 tons of mill tailings of 50 mesh averageing \$8.00 per ton, besides the above ores which are in three separate piles, there are 20,000 tons of mine dumps which are scattered all over the property in smaller and larger piles. These dumps will average \$15.00 per ton..

Concentrates of the mill tails gave 738.80 Oz silver and 16 ounces gold. The values are in the quicksilver that was lost by the old primitive process. The concentrates of the mine dumps gave, by flotation method 434.30 Oz Silver and 10.78 Oz gold per ton.

Enough water by gravity can be developed on the property for the operation of a small mill, but any amount of water for a very large mill can be had from Deep Creek or wells. Page 12



With reference to the LaPlata group of claims which covers the main part of the entire Cornucopia Mines, on which I was called upon to make an assay report, I wish to say that I found pay ore in more than 30 places on the property..

I also found 100,000 tons in the old mine dumps that will pay at present prices of silver, \$3.55 per ton gold and silver. Which can be treated by the flotation process for \$1.25 per ton on a basis of 90% extraction, would leave a profit of about \$2 per ton. In my many years of experience in handling low grade ores I find this much easier to handle than in most cases, being only one process needed.

On the Homestake mine at Cripple Creek where a 1000 ton mill was installed under my supervision after I had previously installed a 10 ton pilot mill, and a 100 ton mill, ore averaged \$1.10 per ton in value was made to pay. 1000 tons of this ore was treated daily by the cyanide process for 27¢ per ton.

From my inspection of the property and the tests of the ore that I made. I am satisfied that a 50 ton mill will not only prove up the property, but will soon pay for another 50 ton unit. There is much high-grade ore in the workings that can be run with the dumps to bring the average up to \$10.00 per ton.

It would take 50 years to treat all the ore in sight with a 50 ton mill, so other units must be added as fast as would be possible until a 300 ton point was reached. The assay report will show the size and value of the ore bodies leaving many more still to be tested out. The concentrates from this ore show high-grade gold values as well as silver and bismuth.

The ore sorted from the dumps and tested by the portable mill equipment company, a Los Angeles concern showed concentrates value of 733.80 Oz Silver and 16.00 Oz gold.. Silver @ 25¢ per Oz, it would be worth \$183.40 Silver and \$320.00 gold or \$503.25 per ton.

I find that the gold values increase as you get depth. A 50 ton mill will produce 1.5 tons of this concentrate each 24 hours, showing a high concentration ratio.

Plenty of water can be brought in by gravity, a distance of 1 mile to run a 100 ton mill, and at 2 miles there is any amount of water for any sized mill, but it will have to be pumped. There are ten claims in this group, or about 200 acres, and they can be worked thru a long tunnel if wanted..

Three of these tunnels are under the ore, and two shafts all can be worked if found necessary to rush tonnage for a large mill. The tunnels are from 500' to 700' in length, and the shafts from 500' to 900' in depth, and ore from all the other shafts can be mined by driving tunnels ahead. More than 1/3 of this ground is virgin property, and shows values in a great many places on the surface.

With a fine State Highway to Elko, mine timbers can be brought in at nominal cost using large trucks that can make speed, and from the Highway a good road can be built at nominal cost.

Signed J.B. Truitt, Metallurgist

May, 6th, 1931